

WHALEY BRIDGE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1972

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1972

Council Offices,
Reservoir Road,
WHALEY BRIDGE.

Tel: Whaley Bridge 2163.

To: The Secretary of State for the
Department of Health and Social Security.

The Chairman and Members of the Council.

It is my pleasure to present my report in respect of the public health work undertaken by the Department of the Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

As in previous years the Report is classified under subject headings set out in alphabetical order, as follows:-

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and in particular requires that they be licensed annually by the Local Authority. In determining whether to grant a license the Local Authority should have due regard to the accommodation provided, facilities for food and bedding, the control of infectious disease and the keeping of a suitable register.

There are three establishments in the Whaley Bridge area, one of which boards only cats while another boards only dogs. In all cases they are run under the personal supervision of the Owners and high standards are achieved.

Six detailed inspections were made in the course of the year and the conditions of the Licenses together with the appropriate provisions of the Act were noted to be complied with in each case.


CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are two licensed caravan sites within the district. One seasonal and the other residential.

The seasonal license relates to a caravan park and allows the caravans to be inhabited during the period 1st March - 31st October. The site which is situated in a rural part of the district, accommodates 36 caravans and site conditions are controlled by a site license.

A well appointed ablution block with septic tank drainage provides suitable and sufficient sanitary arrangements.

Water supply is from a private source and chemical and bacteriological samples, taken from the stand pipes provided, have shown the water to be suitable for human consumption on analyses by the County Analyst.



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CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960 (Cont'd)

Five inspections were made during the year and there were no major contraventions of the conditions attached to the Site License.

The residential site, which has 3 caravans only, is situated in the centre of the district and is well served by modern amenities. Two inspections were made in the course of the year and the conditions of the license were found to be complied with on both inspections.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

This Act makes it illegal to dump an old vehicle or bulky refuse other than at a proper disposal centre. It also charges Local Authorities with the responsibility to provide disposal centres where members of the public can discard such refuse free of charge.

A Disposal Centre situated in the centre of the Urban District has been made available and been in use for 3 years. It is open to the public at all times and has become increasingly well used.

In addition the Council operate a free collection service for items of domestic refuse which cannot be conveniently collected in the normal round.

It is most pleasing to note that since the commencement of the above services instances of indiscriminate tipping at the roadside have been considerably reduced, although not entirely eliminated.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The Factories Acts divide factories into two categories:-

- (a) Those with mechanical power,
- (b) Those without mechanical power.

Inspections made under the terms of the Factories Acts and Sanitary Accommodation Regulations deal with the health and welfare of the workers employed. Particular attention is paid to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding and drainage (Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9) and sanitary conveniences (Section 7).

In factories with mechanical power H.M. Factory Inspector deals with all of these provisions excepting sanitary conveniences which are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector. Factories without mechanical power are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector. Below is a summarised list of factories together with the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Prosecutions
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are enforced by L.A.	4	9	-	-
2. Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	42	58	7	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-

FOOD CONTROL

Food & Drugs Act 1955

The responsibility for sampling food and drugs rests with the Derbyshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Urban District. Twenty two informal samples were taken during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

Unsound Food

One complaint was received in respect of food alleged to be not of the nature, substance or quality demanded. The food was potted beef which had been sold in a sealed jar and apparently contained foreign matter. The complaint was referred to the County Sampling Officer for investigation. Analysis showed the offending matter to have arisen due to a packing fault which did not have the effect of making the product prejudicial to health. No formal action was taken, therefore.

A further complaint was received in respect of beefburgers which were alleged to have been contaminated and to have caused sickness in a family after consumption. The rapid onset of illness was not consistent with bacteriological food poisoning. Samples of the food both cooked and uncooked were submitted to the County Analyst for examination. Results showed no evidence of contamination and since faecal specimens from the family also proved negative no further action was taken other than food hygiene checks at the retail shop.

The proper storage of frozen food continues to give cause for concern and "health education" of retailers was again necessary on numerous occasions throughout the year.

There were eight instances of food being voluntarily surrendered and seven of these related to refrigerator failures.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

There are 87 food premises in the District which are subject to control under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Retail food shops account for 63 of this number and they are listed below together with the number of visits made during the year.

Type of Shop	No.	No. of visits made
Butchers	7	5
Confectioners	16	19
Fish Fryers	3	6
Fishmongers	1	3
Greengrocers	11	14
Grocers	6	6
Mixed Business	15	31
Cafes	4	6
Total	<u>63</u>	<u>90</u>

Slaughter of Animals Acts & Regulations

There is one licensed private slaughterhouse in the urban district and the two slaughtermen operating there, are licensed by the Council.

Three inspections were made, to observe compliance with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and two contraventions were attended to by the Owner on instruction.

The Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 were found to be complied with by the local firm of Veterinary Surgeons, who carried out 100% meat inspection during the year.

Details of inspections and condemnations are given overleaf.

HOUSING

1. Public Sector

(a) Development

In order to meet the immediate housing needs of the elderly, as indicated by a long waiting list, a Sheltered Housing Scheme was constructed during the year. The Unit, named Cromford Court because of its siting on the former Cromford and High Peak railway line, consists of 30 separate double units linked together by an internal glazed corridor. Two common rooms are provided as well as a kitchen and laundry. The tenants enjoy their own independence but a resident Warden is available when required.

The Unit has been landscaped into the former sidings of the old railway and the former track has also been landscaped to include a path linking Cromford Court with the village, underpassing the main trunk road.

The Council now owns 349 houses, bungalows and flats which can be classified as follows:-

Pre-War Accommodation

Built 1919 - 1927	75
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Post-War Accommodation

Built 1947 - 1956	205
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Built 1963 - 1966	38
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Built 1972	31
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Total houses, bungalows and flats	<u>349</u>
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(b) Modernisation of Existing Stock

During the year the Council resolved that they would modernise all of their 75 pre-war houses prior to June, 1974. One house was modernised as a pilot scheme and was made available for a period of a fortnight to all council house tenants. Public meetings were also held to which tenants of all houses to be modernised were invited.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	60	-	-	116	-	-
Number inspected	60	-	-	116	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	18	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.7%	-	-	15.5%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING (Cont'd)

Comprehensive schemes of improvement were drawn up to meet the 12 Point Standard of Fitness and also Parker Morris standards as far as practicable. Detailed plans were made available to tenants at the meetings and, in many cases, in their homes.

An estate of 34 houses were nearing completion by the year end and tenders were to be invited for the remaining 41 houses in 1973.

Although external doors and windows have been renewed, alterations have been mainly internal to the effect of giving different living spaces within the same outer shell. All plumbing services have been renewed and sanitary appliances replaced. Electrical services have also been renewed and power supplies upgraded. Full central heating has been provided and all necessary repairs to the properties have been carried out at the time of modernisation.

2. Private Sector

(a) Development

29 Houses have been built by private enterprise during the year. 202 Houses and bungalows have now been erected since the war.

(b) Improvements

A marked increase in improvement grant applications was noted during the year. The increase was undoubtedly influenced by two Government decisions. One was to extend Intermediate Area status to the Urban District, which had the effect of altering the rate of grant to 75% of the reasonable cost of improvements. The second decision limited this extension to 23rd June, 1974, after which date the rate of grant will revert to 50%.

35 Applications were approved and 1 refused. 22 Applications were for Improvement Grants, which are allowed at the discretion of the Council, and 13 were for Standard Grants.

The total amount payable was as follows:-

Improvement Grants	£18,167.00
Standard Grants	£ 3,293.00

(c) Repair

Housing Act 1969 - Part III - Qualification Certificates

The above mentioned legislation introduced changes affecting controlled tenancies. These changes allow the conversion of a controlled tenancy to a regulated one if certain conditions are satisfied. The conditions are that the house must:-

- (a) be provided with all standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants.
- (b) be in a good state of repair having regard to its age, character and locality.
- (c) be in all other respects fit for human habitation,

HOUSING (Cont'd)

The Local Authority are required to determine these factors on application being made by the Landlord. When they are satisfied then a Qualification Certificate is issued, which the Landlord may take to the Rent Officer for the determination of a fair rent.

33 Qualification Certificates were issued in the course of the year following inspections and observance of the prescribed procedures.

It should be noted that the additional work load created by the Housing Act 1969 has caused pressures on small authorities with limited resources. The work involved in dealing with enquiries for improvement grants and qualification certificates is rewarding but time consuming, particularly in respect of unsuccessful applications.

3. Sanitary Defects in Dwellings

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects	244
Number of dwellings where defects were remedied	221
Number of dwellings where notices were served under the terms of the Public Health Acts	9
Number of dwellings where all work was completed by the Owner following the service of Notice	7
Number of dwellings where work was completed by the Council, in default, following the service of Notice	2
Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-

OFFICES SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

One additional office premises was registered under the terms of this Act, and one business formerly trading as a catering establishment underwent a change of use.

A list of retistered premises, together with the number of persons employed in them, is shown below:-

Class of Premises	No. registered during year	Total No. of reg'd premises	No. of persons employed
Offices	1	10	59
Retail shops	NIL	39	170
Wholesale shops & Warehouses	NIL	3	26
Catering establishments open to public	NIL	8	29
Total	1	60	284
Total number of males 128			
Total number of females 156			

PEST CONTROL

Greater use was made of the part-time Pest Control Officer during the year. The following is a summary of the infestations dealt with:-

Rats and mice in domestic premises	84
Wasps nests	5
Eradication of moles	2

In addition 3 flea infestations were dealt with under supervision.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL

Collection

Refuse continued to be collected by Direct Labour using a Norba compression vehicle, capable of carrying a 7 ton load. Three major changes were made to the service, however.

The first of these was the introduction throughout the district of a plastic bin liner scheme, following the successful operation, last year, of a pilot scheme over a quarter of the district.

The costs of the liners are borne by the Authority, but the improvements achieved, particularly in increased productivity, are considered to completely justify the financial outlay. Benefits noted include:-

- (a) easier and cleaner work for the refuse collector resulting in easier recruitment and retention of collectors.
- (b) more hygienic storage receptacles.
- (c) refuse is fully enclosed throughout storage and collection.
- (d) dustless and spillage free loading.
- (e) less damage to dustbins.
- (f) less noise when collecting liners.

The second change was the introduction of a bonus scheme, based on values arrived at following Work Study exercises, carried out by the Work Study Unit of Buxton Corporation. Trial runs had taken place and the broad details of the scheme agreed, but full implementation was not effective by the year end.

The third change concerned the introduction of a trade refuse collection service. Such a service has never been operated in the Urban District but the introduction of the bonus scheme, with consequent increased productivity, offered the opportunity to provide it. Information was collected from Traders and the service will commence on a weekly basis with the introduction of the Bonus Scheme.

The net result of the three changes referred to above has been:-

- (a) a cleaner, more hygienic collection service.
- (b) the weekly collection of domestic refuse.
- (c) the introduction of a weekly collection of trade refuse.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL (Cont'd)

Disposal

Due to the non-availability of a refuse tip in the Urban District advantage was again taken of the offer by Buxton Corporation to dispose of domestic refuse at their tip at Hogshaw.

The Council are most sincerely grateful to Buxton Borough Council, not only for affording this facility, but also for the spirit of cooperation which has long existed between the two Authorities.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Cruddas, Chief Public Health Inspector, Buxton Borough Council for his willingness to assist on all refuse collection and disposal matters as they have inevitably risen, in the day to day running of the service.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Whaley Bridge Joint Sewerage Board receive all public sewers, within the district, at their Furness Vale Works.

Most properties are connected to the main sewerage system, exceptions being those in outlying areas.

Details of foul drainage are as follows:-

No. of premises connected to	sewers	1,942
No. of premises NOT connected to	sewers	138
No. of premises connected to	sewers in 1972	60*

* This includes 31 flats at Cromford Court, which involved only one new connection to the sewer.

Closet accommodation in the Area:-

Dwellings with Pail Closets	....	7
Dwellings with W.C.'s	....	2,041

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the public water supply to the Urban District is supplied by Stockport and District Water Board. They serve a population of approximately 5,400 people, bringing piped supplies to approximately 2,100 premises.

A few properties in the rural areas of the district have private supplies of water, the majority of which have unsophisticated treatment plants. Records are kept of these premises and samples are taken periodically to check the chemical content and bacteriological purity. As a result of this action several supplies have been upgraded over a period of time.

This year 5 bacteriological and 5 chemical samples were analysed and found to be satisfactory. Of these 10 samples, six were "check samples" following improvements to unsatisfactory supply sources.

In concluding this Report I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their encouragement and support throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Staff of the Authority, and indeed neighbouring Authorities, for creating a happy working atmosphere with their willingness to cooperate at all times. Especially, however, are my thanks due to my own staff for their cheerfulness and enthusiasm for which I am particularly grateful in a year in which they have had increased duties to perform due to Local Government re-organisation and my absence for a prolonged period on a Management Course.

B. ASHFIELD

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1972

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH and HOUSING COMMITTEE (Whole Council)

Chairman: Councillor J.A. Johnson

Councillor N.W. Broadhead	Councillor C. Mealor
Councillor J. Costigan	Councillor R. Plumley
Councillor R. Drinkwater	Councillor J. Pritchard
Councillor R. Hartley	Councillor A. West
Councillor A. Hulme	Councillor F.B. Woodward (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor H.H. Littlewood	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

H. E. NUTTEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Buxton (Tel. 2061)

Public Health Inspector & Surveyor:

B. ASHFIELD, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Building Inspector:

J. HICKS

Administrative Assistant:

A. JACKSON

Clerk / Typist:

MRS. C. BROGDEN	MRS. J.A. NADEN
(until June 1972)	(from June 1972)

Meat Inspector: (Part-time)

HIGH PEAK VETERINARY GROUP

Council Offices, Whaley Bridge.

Telephone: Whaley Bridge 2163 & 2090

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1972

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Buxton,
Derbyshire.

Tel. No. Buxton 2061

To the Secretary of State for the
Department of Health and Social Security and
The Chairman and Gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District
for the year 1972.

The main causes of death were diseases of the heart and
circulation with 32 cases (50%), cancer 13 cases (20%) and vascular
lesions of the nervous system 8 cases (13%). These three groups accounted
for 83% of the total number of deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 64. Of these 26
(41%) were aged 75 and over; 52 (81%) were aged 65 and over and 60 (94%)
were aged 55 and over.

The Meals on Wheels Service, inaugurated in 1962, served a total
of 3978 meals during the year.

I am most grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Housing Committee, to the General Practitioners in the area and to the
staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and support during
the year.

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. NUTTEN

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Statistics

Area of Whaley Bridge Urban District (in acres)	.	.	.	3,479
Estimated Population (mid 1972)	.	.	.	5,240
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1972	.	.	.	2,034
Rateable Value	.	.	.	£155,777
Value of Penny Rate	.	.	.	£1,443

Vital Statistics

										M.	F.	T.
Live Births - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	36	65
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	34	61
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Stillbirths - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-
Total live and still births - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	37	67
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	35	63
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Deaths of infants -												
under 1 year of age - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-
under 4 weeks of age - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-
under 1 week of age - Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-
Deaths - all ages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	34	64

										Whaley Bridge	England & Wales
Live birth rates, etc:											
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.4	14.8
Area comparability factor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.20	1.00
Local adjusted rate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.9	14.8
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.01	1.00
Illegitimate livebirths as percentage of all live births	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9
Stillbirth rate:											
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	12
Infant mortality rates:											
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	17
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	21
Neonatal mortality rate:											
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12
Early neonatal mortality rate:											
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	10
Perinatal mortality rate:											
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	22

	Whaley Bridge	England & Wales
Death rates, etc. - all ages:		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate).	12.2	12.1
Area comparability factor	.98	1.00
Local adjusted rate	12.0	12.1
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate.	.99	1.00

Comparability factors

Since 1954 the Registrar General has issued an "area comparability factor" for each County District and for the Country as a whole. The reason for this is to allow for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole.

Since 1957 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted to take into account the presence of residential institutions in the area.

When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1972

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
All causes	30	34	64
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ..	-	1	1
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	2	1	3
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	-	4
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	1	1
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms ...	-	4	4
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	1	-	1
B28 Ischaemic heart disease ...	12	13	25
B29 Other forms of heart disease..	1	2	3
B30 Cerebrovascular disease ...	4	4	8
B46(6) Other diseases of circulatory system...	-	3	3
B32 Pneumonia... ..	2	-	2
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema...	2	2	4
B46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system...	-	1	1
B46(8) Other diseases of digestive system ...	1	1	2
B46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system...	1	-	1
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	-	1	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

- (a) Laboratory Facilities: Pathological and Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory, 121a Osmaston Road, Derby (Tel. Derby 41513).
Chemical Analysis is carried out at the County Analyst's Department, Matlock (Tel. Matlock 3411).
- (b) Ambulance Facilities: This is a County Council service with an ambulance station at:
Park Road, Buxton (Tel. Buxton 2012)
Park Road, New Mills (Tel. New Mills 3333)
Chapel Street, Glossop. (Tel. Glossop 3101)
- (c) Nursing in the Home: This service is administered by the County Council.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres:

<u>Name and Situation:</u>	<u>Clinic held:</u>	<u>By whom provided:</u>
Child Welfare Clinic Mechanics Institute, Whaley Bridge.	Wednesdays 1.30 - 4.15 p.m.	Derbys. County Council
Chest Clinic, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.	Mondays 2.00 - 4.00	Regional Hospital Board
Venereal Disease Clinic, St. Thomas' Hospital, Shaw Heath, Stockport.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	- do -

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, as
Amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

No action was taken under these powers.

FOOD

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES DURING 1972

AGE PERIODS						New Cases			
						Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
0	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
1	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
5	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
15	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	-
25	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
35	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
45	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
55	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	-
65 & upwards	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	-
Totals						3	-	-	-

NEW CASES DURING THE YEARS 1963 - 1972

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
1965	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	3	-	3	-	-	-	3

ALL CANCER DEATHS

Year	WHALEY BRIDGE		ENGLAND & WALES
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1963	7	1.32	2.178
1964	12	2.27	2.209
1965	14	2.65	2.226
1966	18	3.43	2.249
1967	17	3.24	2.275
1968	12	2.26	2.300
1969	11	2.04	2.350
1970	15	2.80	2.342
1971	11	2.08	2.4
1972	13	2.48	2.427

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG & BRONCHUS

Year	WHALEY BRIDGE		ENGLAND & WALES
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1963	2	0.38	0.520
1964	4	0.76	0.535
1965	3	0.57	0.553
1966	5	0.95	0.562
1967	5	0.95	0.584
1968	1	0.18	0.593
1969	2	0.37	0.610
1970	5	0.94	0.606
1971	3	0.56	0.6
1972	4	0.76	0.646
Total	34	6.42	5.809
Average (10 years)		0.64	0.58

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS & EMPHYSEMA

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
1963	4	0.76
1964	3	0.57
1965	5	0.95
1966	1	0.19
1967	4	0.76
1968	6	1.13
1969	4	0.74
1970	4	0.75
1971	4	0.75
1972	4	0.76

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1972

Disease	Total Cases Notified (All ages)	Analysis of Total Cases in age Groups												Age Unknown
		Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	
Measles	15	1	-	5	5	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 which came into operation on the 1st October, 1968 the following is a list of other notifiable diseases:

- Acute encephalitis
Acute meningitis
Acute poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Diphtheria
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)
Food poisoning
Infective jaundice
Leprosy
Malaria
Cholera
Leptospirosis
- Opthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid fever
Plague
Relapsing fever
Smallpox
Scarlet fever
Tetanus
Typhoid fever
Typhus
Whooping cough
Yellow Fever

MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1972

The following figures were sent by the Director of the Mass Radiography Unit following the survey in February. The figures for the 1966 Survey are shown in brackets.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry	243 (194)	153 (178)	396 (372)
General Public	340 (291)	495 (424)	835 (715)

Very little of significance was found - there were no cases of active tuberculosis or cancer.

Abnormalities found:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis healed	1	1	2
T.B. occasional clinic supervision	1	1	2
Retrosternal thyroid	-	1	1
Sarcoidosis	2	-	2
Acquired heart lesions	2	-	2
Bacterial and virus infections	1	1	2
Fibrosis	2	-	2
Pleural effusion	1	-	1
Abnormalities of diaphragm	2	-	2
Total	12	4	16
Failed to attend further investigation.	3	2	5

